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If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, 4 miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, a large brindled STEER, 4 or 5 years old, his ears appears to have been torn by the dogs.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

MOSES HERBERT.

October 30, 1813.

N. B. The said Steer has frequently been at my farm during the past summer, but never regularly kept there until a short time past.

Vinegar wanted.

A LIBERAL price in Cash will be given for a quantity of good VINEGAR. Apply to JAMES S. STEVENSON, at the White Lead Factory, near the Garrison.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1813.

A NEW SONG.

COMPOSED BY DENNIS LOUGHY,
OF PITTSBURGH,

ON the capture of the whole British fleet on Lake Erie, by commodore Perry, just published and for sale by the author, opposite the bank, in Second street.—Price six cents.

"*You American heroes come listen awhile,*
"*The story I tell you will cause you to smile;*
"*Concerning an action the truth I shall tell,*
"*It was a disaster to Britain befel*"

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Zachariah A. Tannehill, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to William Hamilton or George Miltenberger, who are duly authorised to receive the same; and all persons who have claims against said estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, to either of the above named persons, for settlement.

SARAH TANNEHILL, *Execu'x.*

Pittsburgh, October 17, 1813.

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the Inn of the subscriber in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the first of November, a bay MARE. She is 14 hands and an half high, 9 or 10 years old, has a bald face, shod before. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

DANIEL BATHRICK.

November 5, 1813

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FORSALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
25,000lbs Orleans Sugar
ALSO,
8 *Tons Campeachy*
LOGWOOD,
all of the first quality.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, September 2,

BLANKS,

Of every description, for sale at this office.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this Office.

FOREIGN.

MANIFESTO

OF THE

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The Austrian monarchy, has been compelled by its situation, by its various connexions with the other Powers, and its importance in the Confederacy of European States, to engage in most of those wars which have ravaged Europe for upwards of 26 years. Throughout the progress of these arduous struggles, the same political principle has invariably directed his Imperial Majesty. A lover of Peace from a sense of duty, from his own natural feelings, and from attachment to his people; free from all ambitious thoughts of conquest and aggrandizement, his Majesty has only taken up arms when called by the urgent necessity of self-preservation, by an anxiety for the fate of contiguous states, inseparable from his own or by the danger of beholding the entire social system of Europe, a prey to lawless and absolute Power.

To promote justice and order have been the object of his majesty's life and reign; for these alone has Austria contended. If in these frequently unsuccessful contests, deep wounds have been inflicted on the monarchy, still his majesty has the consolation to reflect, that the fate of his empire has not been hazarded upon needless and violent enterprizes; that all his decisions were justified before God, his people, his contemporaries and posterity.

Notwithstanding the most ample preparations, the war in 1800 would have bro't the state to ruin, had not the ever memorable bravery of the army, and the spirit of true patriotism which animated all parts of the monarchy, overbalanced every adverse occurrence. The honor of the nation and its ancient renown in arms were happily unhold during all the mischances of this war; but valuable provinces were lost; and Austria, by the cession of the countries bordering upon the Adriatick, was deprived of all share in maritime commerce, one of the most efficient means of promoting her industry; a blow which would have been more sensibly felt, had not at the same time the whole Continent been closed by a general and destructive system, preventing all Commercial Intercourse, and almost suspending all communication amongst nations.

The progress and result of this War, fully satisfied his majesty, that in the obvious impossibility of an immediate and thorough improvement of the political conditionof Europe, shaken as it was to its very foundation, the exertions of individual states in their own defence instead of setting bounds to the general distress would only tend to destroy the little strength they still retained, would hasten the fall of the whole, and even destroy all hopes of future and better times. Under this conviction, his majesty foresaw the important advantages that would result from a Peace, which if secured for some years, might check this overgrown and hitherto irresistable power, might allow his monarchy that repose which was indispensable to the restoration of his finances and his army, and at the same period procure to the neighboring states a period of relaxation, which, if managed with prudence & activity, might prepare the way to more fortunate results. Such a peace, under the existing circumstances of danger, was the only one to be obtained by any extraordinary effort. The emperor was sensible of it, and made this effort, for the preservation of the empire, for the most sacred interests of mankind, as a security against immeasurable evils, as a pledge of the future order of things, his majesty sacrificed what was dearest to his heart. With this view exalted above all common scruples, armed against every misconstruction of the moment, an alliance was formed which was intended by a sense of some security to reanimate the weaker and more suffering party after the miseries of an unsuccessful struggle, to incline the stronger and victorious one to a course of moderation and justice, without which, the community of states can only be considered as a community of miseries.

His majesty was the more justified in these expectations, because at the time of the consumation of his union the emperor Napoleon had attained that point of his career when the preservation of his conquests was a more natural and desirable object than a restless struggle after new possessions; any farther extension of his dominions long since outstretching their proper limits, was attended with evident danger, not only to France, already sinking under the burthen of his conquests but even to his own personal interest. What his authority gained in extent, it necessarily lost in point of security. By an union with the most ancient imperial family in christendom, the edifice of his greatness acquired in the eyes of the French nation and of the world, such an addition of strength and perfection, that any ulterior scheme of aggrandizement must only weaken and destroy its stability. What France, what Europe, what so many oppressed and despairing nations earnestly demanded of Heaven, a sound policy prescribed to the triumphant ruler as a law of selfpreservation, and it was allowed to hope that so many great and united motives would prevail over the ambition of an individual.

If these flattering prospects were destroyed, it is not to be imputed to Austria. After many years fruitless exertions, after boundless sacrifices of every description, there existed sufficient motives for the attempt to procure a better order of things by confidence of concession which streams of blood had hitherto produced nothing but misery and destruction; nor can his majesty ever regret that he has been induced to attempt it.

The year 1810 was not yet closed, the war still raged in Spain, the people of Germany had scarce been allowed a sufficient time to recover from the devastations of the two former wars, when in an evil hour the emperor Napoleon resolved to unite a considerable portion of the north of Germany with the mass of countries, which bore the name of the French empire, & to rob the ancient free commercial cities of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck first of their political, & shortly after of their commercial existence and with that of their means of subsistence. This violent step was adopted without any even plausible pretensions, in contempt of every decent form without any previous declaration, or communication with any other cabinet on the arbitrary and futile pretext that the war with England required it.

This cruel system which was intended to destroy the commerce of the world, at the expence of the independence, the prosperity, the rights and dignity, and in utter ruin of the publick and private property of all Continental Powers, was pursued with unrelenting severity in the vain expectation of forcing a result [the subjugation of Eng.] which, had it not fortunately proved unattainable, would have plunged Europe for a long time to come into a state of poverty, impotence and barbarity.

The decree by which a new French dominion was established on the German coasts, under the title of a 32d military division, was in itself sufficiently calculated to raise the suspicions of the adjoining states, and it was the more alarming to them as the forerunner of future and greater dangers.

By this decree it became evident that the system which had been created in France (although previously transgressed, yet still proclaimed to be in existence) the system of the pretended natural limits of the French empire was without any further justification or explanation, overthrown, and even the emperor's arbitrary acts were in the same arbitrary manner annihilated, neither the Princess of the Rhenish Confederacy nor the kingdom of Westphalia, no territory great or small, was spared in the accomplishment of this dreadful usurpation.—The boundary drawn by blind caprice, without either rule or plan, without any consideration of ancient or more recent political relations, intersected rivers and countries, cut off the middle and southern states of Germany from all connexion with the German sea, passed the Elbe separated Denmark from Germany, laid its pretensions even to the Baltick, and seemed to be rapidly approaching the line of Prussian fortresses still occupied on the Oder and so little did this act of usurpation (however powerfully it affected all rights and possessions, all geographick, political and military lines of demarkation) carry with it a character of determinate and complete accession of territory, that it was impossible to view it in any other light than as a forerunner of still greater usurpations, by which one half of Germany, was to become a French province, and the emperor Napoleon the absolute ruler of the Continent.

To Russia and Prussia this unnatural extension of the French territory could not fail of producing the most serious alarm. The latter surrounded on all sides, no longer capable of free action, deprived of every means of obtaining fresh stren'th appeared hastening to its dissolution—Russia, already in fear for her western frontier by the conversion of the City of Dantzick, declared a free City by the treaty of Tilset, into a French military post, and of a great part of Poland into a French province, could not but see, in the advance of the French dominion along the sea coast, and in the new chains prepared for Prussia, the imminent danger of her German and Polish possessions.—From this moment therefore, the rupture between France and Russia was as good as decided.

Not without deep and just anxiety did Austria observe the storm which was gathering. The scene of hostilities would in every case be contiguous to her provinces, which owing to the financial system which had cramped the restoration of her military means, were in a very defenceless state. In a higher point of view, the struggle which awaited Prussia appeared still more doubtful as it commenced under the same unavoidable conjuncture of affairs, with the same want of cooperation on the part of other powers and with the same disproportion in their relative means, consequently was just as hopeless as all former struggles of the same nature. His majesty the emperor made every effort in his power by friendly meditation with both parties to avert the impending storm. No human judgement could at that time foresee that the period was so near at hand, when the failure of these friendly attempts should prove more injurious to the emperor Napoleon than to his opponents. Thus, however, it was resolved by the wisdom of Providene.

When the commencement of hostilities was no longer doubted, his majesty was compelled to have recourse to measures which, in so unnatural and dangerous conjuncture, might combine his own security with just consideration for the real interest of neighboring states. The system of unarmed inaction the only neutrality that the emperor Napoleon, according to his own declarations, would have permitted, was by every maxim of policy wholly inadmissible, and would at last have proved only a vain endeavour to shrink from the approaching trial.

A power so important as Austria could not renounce all participation in the interest of Europe, nor could she place herself in a situation in which, equally ineffective in peace or war, she would lose her voice, and influence in all great negociations, without acquiring any guarantee for the security of her own frontier. To prepare for war against France would have been under the existing circumstances, as little consonant with equity as with prudence.

The emperor Napoleon had given his majesty no personal ground for hostile proceedings; and the prospect of attaining many beneficial results by a skillful employment of the established friendly relations, by confidential representations, and by conciliatory councils, had not been abandoned as hopeless. And with regard to the immediate interests of the state, such a revolution would inevitably have been attended with this consequence, that the Austrian territory would have become the first and principal seat of war, which with its well known deficiency of means of defence could, in a short time, have overthrown the monarchy.

In this painful situation his majesty had no other resource than to take the field on the side of France. To take up arms for France, in the real sense of the word—would have been a measure not only in contradiction with the duties and principles of the emperor, but even with the repeated declarations of his Cabinet, which had, without any reserve, disapproved of this war. On the signature of the treaty of the 12th March, 1812, his majesty proceeded upon two distinct principles: The first as is proved by the words of the Treaty, was to leave no means untried which might sooner or later obtain a peace: The other was to place himself internally and externally in a position, which if it should prove to be impossible to effect a peace, or in case the turn of the war should render decisive measures in this part necessary, would enable Austria to act with independence, and in either of these cases to adopt the measures which a just and wise policy should prescribe. Upon this principle it was that only a fixed and comparatively small part of the army was destined to co-operate in the war, and the other military resources, at that time in a state of readiness, or that still remained to be prepared, were not called forth for the prosecution of this war. By a kind of tacit agreement between the belligerents, the Austrian territory was even treated as neutral. The real end and views of the system adopted by his Majesty, could not escape the notice of France, Russia, or any belligerent observer.

The campaign of 1812 furnished a memorable example of the failure of an undertaking supported by gigantick powers, conducted by a captain of the first rank, when, in the confidence of great military talents, he dispises the rules of prudence, and outsteps the bounds of nature. The illusion of glory carried the emperor Napoleon into the heart of the Russian empire; and a false political view of things induced him to imagine that he should dictate a piece in Moscow—should cripple the Russian power for half a century, and then return victorious——When the magnanimous constancy of the emperor of Russia, the glorious deeds of his warriors, and the unshaken fidelity of his people, put an end to his dream, it was too late to repent it with impunity. The whole French army was scattered and destroyed; in less than 4 months, we have seen the theatre of war transferred from the Dnieper and the Dwina to the Oder and the Elbe.

This rapid and extraordinary change of fortune was the forerunner of an important revolution in all the political relations of Europe. The Confederacy of Russia, G. Britain, and Sweden, presented a point of union to all neighbouring states. Prussia, whom report had long declared determined to risk all, to prefer even the danger of immediate political destruction to the lingering sufferings of continued opprersion, seized the favorable moment and threw himself into the arms of the allies. Many greater and smaller Princes of Germany were ready to do the same. Every where the ardent desires of the people anticipated the regular proceedings of their governments. Their impatience to live in independence and under their own laws, the sentiment of wounded national honor, and the hatred of a foreign dominion, broke out to bright flames on all sides.

His majesty the Emperor, too intelligent not to consider this change of affairs as the natural and necessary consequences of a previous violent political convulsion, and too just to view it in anger, was solely bent upon securing, by deep digested and well combined measures, the real and permanent interests of the European commonwealth. Already in the beginning of December, considerable steps had been taken on the part of the Austrian cabinet, in order to dispose the Emperor Napoleon to quiet and peaceful policy, on grounds which equally interested the world and his own welfare.—These steps were from time to time renewed and enforced. Hopes had been entertained that the impression of last year's campaign, the recollection of the fruitless sacrifice of an immense army, the severe levies of every description that would be necessary to replace that loss, the decided disinclination of France, and of all those nations connected with her to a war which without any prospect of future indemnification exhausted and ruined her internal strength; that lastly, even a calm reflection on the doubtful issue of this new and highly imminent crisis, would move the Emperor to listen to the representations of Austria. The tone of these representations was carefully adapted to the circumstances of the times, serious as the greatness of the object, moderate as the desire of a favorable issue, and as the existing friendly relations required.

That this overture flowing from so pure a motive should be decidedly rejected, could not certainly be foreseen. But the manner in which they were received, and still more the striking contrast between the sentiments entertained by Austria and the whole conduct of the Emperor Napoleon, to the period of these unsuccessful endeavors for peace soon destroyed the best hopes that were entertained. Instead of endeavouring by a moderate language to improve at least our view of the future, and to lessen the general despondency, it was on every occasion solemnly declared, before the highest authorities in France, that the Emperor would hear of no proposition for peace, that should violate the integrity of French empire in the French sense of the word, or that should make any pretension to the arbitrarily incorporated provinces.

At the same time, eventual conditions, with which this self created boundary did not even appear to have any relation, were spoken of, at one time menacing indignation, at another with bitter contempt—as if it had not been possible to declare in terms sufficiently distinct, the resolution of the Emperor Napoleon, not to make to the repose of the world even one single nominal sacrifice.

These hostile demonstrations were attended with this particular mortification to Austria, that they placed even the invitations to peace with this cabinet, with the knowledge and apparent consent of France, made to other courts, in a false and highly disadvantageous light. The sovereigns united against France, instead of any answer to Austria's propositions for negociation, and her offers of mediation, laid before her the public declarations of the French Emperor. And when in the mouth of March, his Majesty sent a minister to London, to invite England to share in negociation for peace, the British ministry replied, "that they would not believe Austria still entertained any hopes of peace, when the Emperor Napoleon had in the mean time expressed sentiments which could only tend to the perpetuation of war;" a declaration which was the more painful to his Majesty, the more it was just and well founded.

Austria, however, did not upon this account, cease to impress in more forcible and distinct terms the necesisty of peace, upon the mind of the emperor of France, directed in all her measures by this principle, that as all order and balance of power in Europe had been destroyed by the boundless superiority of France, no real peace was to be expected unless that superiority were diminished His majesty in the mean time adopted every necessary measure to strengthen & concentrate his armies; sensible that Austria must be prepared for war if her mediation were not to be entirely unavailing. His imperial majesty had moreover been long since pursuaded, the probability of an immediate share in the war, would no longer be excluded from his calculations. The actual state of things could not be continued; of this the emperor was convinced: this conviction was the mainspring of his actions, and was naturally strengthened by the failure of any attempt to procure a peace. The result was apparent. By one means or the other, either by negociation or by force of arms, a new state of things must be effected.

The emperor Napoleon was not only aware of the Austrian preparations for war, but even acknowledged them as necessary, and justified them in more than one instance. He had sufficient reason to believe that his majesty the emperor at so decisive a period for the fate of the whole world, would lay aside all personal and momentary feelings, would alone consult the lasting welfare of Austria, and of the countries by which she is surrounded, and would resolve nothing but what this great motive should impose as a duty upon him. The Austrian cabinet had never expressed itself in terms that would warrant any other construction, and yet the French did not only acknowledge that the Austrian mediation could only be an armed mediation, but declared upon more than one occasion, that Austria under existing circumstances, ought no longer to confine herself to act a secondary part, but should appear in force upon the stage and decide as a great and independent power. Whatever the government of France could either hope or fear from Austria, this acknowledgement was of itself a previous justification of the whole intended and hitherto adopted measures of his imperial majesty.

Thus far were circumstances developped when the Emperor Napoleon left Paris, in order to make head against the progress of the allied armies.—Even their enemies have done homage to the valour of the Russian and Prussian troops in the sanguinary actions of the month of May. That, however the result of this first period of the campaign was not more favourable to them, was owing partly to the great numerical superiority of the French force, and to the universally acknowledged military talents of their leader, and partly to the political combinations by which the allied sovereigns were guided in all their undertakings. They acted under the just supposition, that a cause like the one in which they were engaged, could not possibly be confined to themselves, that sooner or later, whether successful or unfortunate, every state which still preserved a shadow of independence must join their confederacy, every independent army must act with them, They, therefore, did not allow further scope to the bravery of their troops than the moment required, and preserved a considerable part of their strength for a period, when, with more extended means, they might look to the attainment of greater objects.—For the same cause, and with a view to the developement of events, they consented to the armistice.

In the mean time the retreat of the allies had for a moment given an appearance to the war which daily became more interesting to the Emperor, from the impossibility, if it should proceed, of his remaining an inactive spectator of it.—The fate of the Prussian monarch was a point which peculiarly attracted the attention of his Majesty, feeling as the Emperor did, that the restoration of the Prussian monarchy was the first step towards that of the whole political system of Europe, and he viewed the danger in which he now stood, as equally affecting himself. Already in the month of April had the Emperor Napoleon suggested to the Austrian cabinet, that he considered the dissolution of the Prussian monarchy as a natural consequence of her defection from France and of the continuation of the war, and that it now only depends upon Austria to add the most important and most flourishing of her provinces to its own state: a suggestion which showed distinctly enough, that no means could properly be neglected to save that power. If this great object could not be obtained by a just peace, it was necessary to support Russia and Prussia by a powerful co-operation. From this natural view of things, upon which even France could no longer deceive herself, his Majesty continued his preparations with unwearied activity: He quitted in the early part of July his residence and proceeded to the vicinity of the scene of action, in order the more effectually to labor at the negociation for peace, which still continued to be the object of his most ardent desires, and partly to be able the more effectually to conduct the preparations for war, if no other choice should remain for Austria.

A short time before, the Emperor Napoleon had declared, "that he had proposed a Congress to be held at Prague, where plenipotentiaries from France, the United States of North America, Denmark, the King of Spain, and the other allied princes on the one hand, and on the other, plenipotentiaries of England, Russia, Prussia, and Spanish insurgents, and the other allies of this hostile mass, should meet and lay the ground work of durable peace." To whom this proposition was addressed, in what manner, in what diplomatic form, through whose organ, it could have been done, was perfectly unknown to the Austrian cabinet; which only was made acquainted with the circumstances through the medium of the public prints. How too, such a project could be brought to bear—how from the combination of such dissimilar elements, without any previously regulated plan, a negociation for peace was to be set on foot, was so little to be comprehended, that it was very allowable to consider the whole proposition rather as a play of the imagination, than as a serious invitation to the adoption of a great political measure.

Perfectly acquainted with all the obstacles to a general peace, Austria had long considered whether this distant and difficult object was not rather to be obtained progressively; and, in this opinion had expressed herself both to France, and to Russia and Prussia upon the subject of a continental peace. Not that the Austrian court had misconceived, even for a moment, the necessity and importance of an universal peace among all the great powers of Europe, and without which there was no hopes of either safety or happiness, or had imagined that the continent could exist, if the separation of England were not invariably considered as a most deadly evil! The negociation which Austria proposed, after the alarming declaration of France had nearly destroyed all hopes of England uniting her endeavours in the attempt to procure a general peace, was an essential part of the great approaching negociation, for a general and effective congress for peace: it was intended as preparitory to this, to draw up the preliminary articles of the future treaty, to pave the way by a long continual armistice to a more extended and durable negociation. Had the principles upon which Austria advanced been other than this, neither Russia nor Prussia, bound by the strongest ties to England, would ever have listened to the proposals of the Austrian cabinet.

After the Russian and Prussian Courts animated by a confidence in his majesty highly flattering to the Emperor, had already declared their concurrence in the proposed congress under the mediation of Austria, it became necessary to obtain the formal ascent of the Emperor Napoleon and to determine upon what principle the negociations for peace were to be carried on. For this purpose his Imperial majesty resolved towards the end of the month of June to send his minister for foreign affairs to Dresden. The result of this mission was a convention concluded upon the 30th June accepting the mediation of his Imperial Majesty in the negociation of a general, and if that could not be effected, of a preliminary continental peace. The city of Prague was fixed upon for the meeting of Congress, and the 5th of July for the day of its opening. In order to obtain a sufficient time for the negociation, it was determined by the same convention that the Emperor Napoleon should not give notice of the rupture of the armistic which was to terminate on the 20th of July, at that time existing between himself and Russia, til the 10th of August; and his Majesty the took upon himself to obtain a similar declaration from the Russian and Prussian Courts.

The points which had been determined in Dresden, were hereupon imparted to the two courts. Although the continuation of the armistice was attended with many objections, and with much serious inconveniencies to them, the desire of giving to his imperial majesty another proof of their confidence, and at the same time to satisfy the world that they would not refuse any attempt of peace, however confined it might be, that they would not refuse any attempt which might prepare the way to it, overcame every consideration. The only alteration made in the convention of the 30th June, was, that the term of the opening the Congress, since the final regulations could not so soon be determined, should be defered until the 12th of July.

In the mean time his Majesty, who would not as yet abandon all hopes of completely terminating by a general peace the sufferings of mankind and the convulsions of the political world, had also resolved upon a new attempt with the British government. The Emperor Napoleon not only revived the proposal with apparent approbation, but even voluntarily offered to expedite the business, by allowing the persons to be dispatched for that purpose to England, a passage through France. When it was to be carried into effect, unexpected difficulties arose, the passports were delayed from time to time, under trifling pretexts, and at length entirely refused.—This proceeding afforded a fresh and important ground for entertaining just doubts as to the sincerity of the assurances which the emperor Napoleon had more than once publicly expressed his disposition to peace, although several of his expressions at that particular period, offered just reason to believe that a maratime peace was the object of his most anxious solicitude.

During that interval their Majesties the emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia had nominated their plenipotentiaries to the Congress, and had furnished them with very decisive instructions. On the 12th July they both arrived at Prague, as well as his majesty's ministers, charged with the concerns of the mediation.

The negotiations were not to be protracted beyond the 10th of August, except in the event of their assuming such a character as to induce a confident hope of a favorable result. To that day the armistice had been extended through the medium of Austria; The political and military situation of the allied sovereigns, the conditions of the countries they occupied, and their anxious wish to terminate an irksome period of uncertainty prevented any further extention of it.—With all these circumstances the Emperor Napoleon was acquainted; he well knew that the period of the negociations was nearly defined by that of the armistice; and he could not moreover conceal from himself how much his own determinations would influence the happy abridgement and successfull result of the pending negociations.

It was therefore with real sorrow that his majesty soon perceived not only that no serious step was taken by France to accelerate this great work, but, on the contrary, it appears as if a procrastination of the negociations, and evasions of a favorable issue had been decidedly intended—There was indeed a French minister at the place of Congress, but without any orders to proceed to business, until the appearance of the first plenipotentiary.

The arrival of that Plenipotentiary was in vain expected from day to day. Nor was it until the 21st of July that it was ascertained, that a demur which took place on setting the renewal of the armistice between the French and Russians and Prussian commissioners an obstruction of very subordinate importance having no influence whatever upon the congress, and which might have been very easily and speedily removed by the interference of Austria, was made use of as the justification of this delay. And when this last pretext was removed, it was not until the 28th of July, sixteen days after that appointed for the opening of the congress, that the first French Plenipotentiary arrived.

Even on the first day after this minister's arrival no doubt remained as to the fate of the Congress. That form in which the full powers were to be delivered and mutual explanations should be conducted, a point, which had already been treated by all parties, became the object of discussion, which rendered all the endeavors of the mediating powers abortive. The apparent insufficiency of the powers intrusted to the French negociator, occasioned a silence of several days. Nor was it until the 9th of Aug. that his minister gave a new declaration by which the difficities with respect to forms were by no means removed, nor the negociation by one step brought nearer to its object. After a useless exchange of notes upon every preliminary question, the 10th of August arrived.—The Russian and Prussian negociators could not exceed this term; the congress was at an end, and the resolution which Austria had to form was previously determined, by the progress of this negociation—by the actual conviction of the impossibility of peace—by the no longer doubtful point of view in which his majesty examined the great question in dispute—by the principles and intentions of the allies, wherein the Emperor recognised his own—and finally, by the former positive declarations, which left no room for misconception.

Not without sincere affliction, and alone consoled by the certainty that every means to avoid the war had been exhausted, does the emperor now find himself compelled to action. For three years has his majesty laboured with unceasing perseverance to effect, by mild and conciliatory measures, real and durable peace for Austria and for Europe. All his endeavors has failed: there is now no remedy, no resourse to be had but to arms. The emperor takes them up without any personal animosity, from a painful necessity, from an irresistable duty, upon grounds which any faithful citizen of his realm, which the world, which the Emperor Napoleon himself in a moment of tranquility and reason, will acknowledge and justify. The necessity of this war is engraven in the heart of every Austrian, of every European, under whosoever dominion he may live, in such legible characters that no art is necessary to distinguish them. The nation and the army will do their duty.—A union established by common necessity, and by the mutual interest of every power that is in arms for its independence, will give due wait to our exertions; and the result, with the assistance of Heaven, will be such as must fulfill the just expectations of every friend of Order and of Peace.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *November* 18, 1813.

We are informed, that Doctor George Stevenson has resigned the Presidency of the Office of Discount and Deposit at this place.

That the demands of Bonaparte, during his late armistice with the combined powers, were intolerably exorbitant and unreasonable, and that nothing short of dictatorial authority over the whole continent would satisfy this ambitious despot, is evident from the Austrian Manifesto. Can it be supposed, for a moment, that his father-in-law the Emperor of Germany, would have united with his enemies to crush him, had he not had the most cogent and forcible reasons for so doing, particularly, when it is recollected, that by joining the confederacy, he might blast the proud hopes and prospects of his own grand son, who is heir to the crown and empire of France.—We hope the Manifesto will be read with suitable attention, especially by those who wish success to the arms of Napoleon.

It appears that the Militia of N. York, have played the same trick that our HEROES did at Black Rock. After eating the publick beef and bread, without rendering any service, when they came in sight of the Canada shore, and were required to cross, they most MANFULLY refused.

From the Boston Centinel of November 6th.

We yesterday received the following note, from a Correspondent in Burlington:

"*Burlington, Sunday, Oct.* 31. 3 *o'clock, P. M.*

"The steam boat has just arrived from Plattsburgh, with a number of the officers of Gen. Hampton's army who, state the gen. had met the enemy on Chateaugay river, 27 miles from the Four Corners, had had some hard fighting, & had retreated (or, as they say) returned to his old Quarters, at Chateaugay Four Corners.

Yours, &c."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We have conversed with a gentleman of information who left Burlington on last Monday, who informs, that Gen. Hampton's army returned to the Four Corners, about 32 miles from Plattsburgh, on Friday last week. That Gen. Parker had received a despatch from Gen. Hampton announcing the events which had preceded the retreat, but the particulars had not transpired at Burlington. One of the Gen's. family, however, had mentioned, that our loss had been severe. That it was gathered from officers from the army, but who were studiously cautious in their communications, that Gen. Prevost had advanced on the Chateaugay river, and had taken an entrenched position, to oppose the progress of our arms. That Gen. Hampton attacked & carried these positions, but not without loss, when an engagement and fighting ensued:—and that from circumstances unrelated, the Gen. deemed it necessary to retreat immediately to his former encampment at the Four Corners, where he arrived, having left behind most of his baggage and artillery, under a guard; the extreme badness of the roads not permitting them to be kept up with the march of the army.

Our informant learnt, that the action, was fought on Wednesday last week, on the banks of the river opposite the Colou rapids, about 4 or 5 miles from La Chine. That Gen. Prevost had 5000 men; and that one of the aids-de-camp of Gen. Izard was mortally wounded.

He states that the roads had became most horrid; and that much snow and sleet had fallen; that in the night previous to the action, an American party crossed the river to reconnoitre, but were misled by their guides, and after suffering great fatigue, for nearly 12 hours, were compelled to halt in a woody swamp for refreshment, and where they had scarcely opened their haversacks, when they found themselves surrounded and attacked by Indians, through whom they were obliged to cut their way to camp on Wednesday morning.

It is further stated, that nothing had transpired from Gen. Wilkinson. That Com. Yeo had left his squadron at Kingston, and taken the command on Lake Champlain, or rather the river Sorrel.—That Captain M'Donough was making preparations to engage him; and that the two flotillas were about sixteen miles apart.

Other reports represent the disaster to our arms in Canada, to have been extremely melancholy.

STEAM BOAT NEWS.—We learn by this arrival that the troops, consisting of the militia of this state, lately ordered out by Gov. Tompkins, commonly called *Tompkins's requisition*, when they arrived at the lines, under Gen. Hopkins and were asked whether they were willing to cross out of the United States into Canada, *unanimously refused*; thus exercising a constitutional right, and consequently setting, with safety, all attempts to compel them, at defiance; indeed, so well understood and acknowledged is this right that no such attempts have yet been made. What an army to invade Canada with!

N. Y. Even. Post.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 8.

We understand that letters were received in town on Saturday from Sackett's Harbor, dated the 29th ult. which states, that our fleet under Commodore Chauncey, had just arrived off the Harbor.—That General Wilkinson would leave Grenadier Island, with his army, (consisting of about 8000 men) on the 1st inst.

FOR THE GAZETTE.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

ON the 11th of August, 1813, the allies denounced the armistice which had for some time subsisted between them and the French, and on the 17th the war commenced—which, whether it is regarded, as to the number of combatants arrayed against each other, the military talents of the chiefs of the respective armies, the great interests agitated between them, or its probable effects upon Europe and America, surpasses any that has occurred in the annals of history.—On one side we behold Napoleon, Ney, Davoust, and Oudinot, who in the last twenty years have acquired an intimate knowledge of the stratagems of war.—On the other are Moreau and Bernadotte, apt pupils of the same school, associated in arms with their old and accomplished antagonists the Prince of Schwartzenbourg (Archduke Charles) Benningsen, Blucher, and others, less celebrated but not less skilful.

Again, the success of the allies must drive Napoleon within the Rhine, the old and natural boundary of France, or their defeat must erase Prussia from the list of nations, circumscribe the boundaries of Austria, confine Russia to her "frightful deserts," and consign Spain and Portugal to the vengeance breathing tyranny of Napoleon.

This view of the probable consequences of defeat or victory, must excite an anxious curiosity in the breast of every friend of man.

To satisfy those who have not leisure to examine and digest the various and unconnected accounts of this campaign is the design of this sketch.

It appears from intelligence published by the Empress, that the following were the positions of the French armies at the commencement of hostilities.

On their right, in the vicinity of Hamburgh, was the Prince of Eckmuhl, (Davoust) with his corps and the Danes Head-Quarters, Bergedorf, 20 miles S. E. of Hamburgh. At Dahme, about 180 miles S. W. of Hamburgh, was the Duke of Reggio (Oudinot) with the 4th, 7th, and 12th corps; the long intermediate space being occupied by the strong fortresses of Magdeburgh and Wittenburgh—The 1st corps was at Dresden, about 70 miles S. E. of Dahme, the strong fortress of Torgaw about equi-distant between them. Marshal St. Cyr was at Konigstein south of and near to Dresden. Prince Poniatowski, with the 8th corps, was at Zittaw 60 miles east of Dresden. The Duke of Ragusa (Marmont) with the 11th corps, was 50 miles N. E. of Zittaw, at Bunslau on the Bober. South of Bunzlau about 20 miles higher up the Bober, was the Duke of Tarente, (Macdonald) at Lowenburgh. East of this about 8 miles, was the 6th corps under Lauriston, at Goldsberg on the Katzbach. North east of this about 15 miles, at Lignitz, was the 3d corps under the Prince of Moskwa (Ney.) This post was the extreme left and a much exposed point of their line; on that account, probably, it was entrusted to Ney, the pride of their army. From Hamburgh to Lignitz is about 330 miles in a direct line, but following the line of the French army from Hamburgh to Dresden, thence through Zittaw to Lignitz, the distance exceeds 400 miles.

We have no official account of the positions of the allied armies. But from one of Bernadotte's bulletins we find that he, with the Swedes, some Russians and Prussians, held his Head-Quarters at Potsdam, 15 miles S. W. of Berlin, in front of Oudinot. On the 14th Blucher was at Breslau near the French left wing. On the 17th the Prince of Schwartzenburgh, at the head of a combined army of Austrians, Russians and Prussians was in Bohemia, which is separated by mountains from Saxony, with which it communicates by several passes which are about 30 miles south of Dresden. East of Breslau Benningsen was advancing with a reinforcement of 80,000 Russians. On Bernadotte's right there seems to have been a force of Swedes and Russians extending from Rostock to Stralsund; the latter place is garrisoned by 10,000 British troops. From this view of the situation of the different armies, it will be seen that from Dresden towards the right of the French their line separates Bernadotte from Blucher, and from the Prince of Schwartzenburgh; in many cases this is a serious disadvantage to the operations of an army, as it might cut off one of the divisions of their resources; but here the position of the allies are selected with great judgment; each army has the country from which their resources are drawn in their rear. The army of the Prince of Swartzenburgh has its resources in Bohemia and Austria; the armies of Blucher and Benningsen from Poland and Russia, and the army of Bernadotte from Sweden and Pomerania, so that they can all be readily reinforced and supplied.

Immediately on the cessation of the armistice, hostilities were commenced by operations which in former times would have been ranked among the great battles, but owing to the large scale on which war is conducted, they are now considered as mere skirmishes. On the 19th Blucher attacked the corps of Macdonald at Sauer 18 miles east of Goldsberg, and after continual fighting till the 28th drove him to Lowenburgh, and on the 29th attacked and annihilated the French division of Puthaud; in this and the previous actions Blucher took 15,000 prisoners, 103 pieces of cannon, &c.—While matters were going on thus prosperously here, a severe battle was fought in the vicinity of Dresden; of this action we have only the French account, which must be received with much allowance. It states that the allies having issued from the defiles of the Bohemian mountains some days before, attacked them on the morning of the 26th with 180,000 men and 300 pieces of cannon; that after two days hard fighting the allies were repulsed with the loss of 60,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners, and 50 pieces of cannon. The allies were no doubt defeated, but the loss of men must be much exaggerated, and the small number of cannon lost is a satisfactory proof that they retired in good order.—In this battle the amiable and persecuted Moreau fell before the good genius of Napoleon—a cannon ball carried away both his legs, of which he died five days

...ation. Ill-fated hero! let none accuse thee of drawing thy sword against thy country! To curb the proud career of an usurping tyrant was thy aim! Liberty, indignant at thy fate, will consecrate thy memory.

Subsequent events confirm the conjecture that this had not been a total defeat. The allies retreated through the passes of the mountains and were pursued by the French army, but on the 30th they turned on their pursuers, between Toplitz and Peterswalde, about 45 miles south of Dresden, and after hard fighting took Vandamme, five other generals, 15,000 prisoners, and 80 pieces of cannon. On the 5th of September, we find them again at Peterswalde and Altenburgh, about 25 miles from Dresden.—Bonaparte, who, after the battle of Dresden had gone towards Lowenburgh to assist his right wing, is returning pursued and harrassed by Blucher; and on the 7th of September we learn that Kleist with the van of the combined army of Bohemia, was again in sight of Dresden, while parties of cavalry are sent out some down the Muldaw in the rear of the French army, some to Bautzen about 25 miles east, and others to Groshayn 20 miles north of Dresden. These positions of the allies must make Napoleon's quarters very uncomfortable, and render the occurrence of important events unavoidable; accordingly, it is said, he has expressed his determination to leave Dresden, and it is reported that a great battle was fought on the 10th, in which the allies were successful.

If this be true, and it is probable, the sun of Napoleon is set—he will be shorn of his laurels, and must henceforth acknowledge the superior talents of the Archduke Charles.

On the 15th of August Gen. De Jomini, abandoned the interests of Napoleon, and informed the allies that an attempt was about to be made to get possession of Berlin. Bernadotte immediately moved his camp to Charlottenburg on the south side of the Spree, about half way between Berlin and Spandau.

On the 6th of September he came up with the French army at Denniwitz, 3 miles S. W. of Juderbock, and 12 miles N. E. of Wittenburgh, and entirely defeated them, taking from 16 to 18,000 prisoners, 80 pieces of cannon, and completely frustrating their undertaking—success in this attempt was so important to the interests of Napoleon that he had selected Ney, his best general, to conduct it, and ordered him from the right wing at the very time when that wing was retreating and harrassed by the reiterated attacks of the indefatigable Blucher. Of the operations farther on the right of the allies we have no correct information, except that the Swedes and Prussians have driven the enemy from Wismar and Lubec into the neighbourhood of Hamburgh.

From this view of the operations of the armies it will be readily observed that the prospects of the allies are highly flattering. In other parts of Europe their advantages have been still more brilliant

In Italy, it is reported, the Austrians have gained a great victory; if this be true, insurrections in the Tyrol, Switzerland and Italy will follow, and then the humiliation of Bonaparte will be complete.

Whilst Wellington has cleared Spain of the vandals who have so long oppressed and ravaged that country, will shortly strike Napoleon in a quarter where he is most vulnerable, he will at length make France feel those troubles which she has long excited in the rest of Europe.

This attack will be peculiarly mortifying to the pride of Napoleon. *What are those "vile islanders" not content with sweeping my vessels from the ocean? Dare they seek them in my harbours? Must they send their troops and Wellington to chastise my "Lieutenants?" Has Ney, Massena, Marmont, Soult, &c. spent their lives in earning laurels only to deck the brow of that haughty Briton?* Such are the expressions that the progress of Wellington will probably extort from Napoleon; while, in the breast of every friend of man, it will create a delightful expectation that Europe and America may yet be saved from bondage maugre the efforts of French and American rulers.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

From the Boston Palladium, November 5th, 1813.

By the gentlemen passengers in the ship Neptunus, which arrived yesterday from England, we were favored with files of London papers to the 26th Sept. 1 day later than we were before in possession of.

From the latest date we copy the following important reports, and other information.

The rumors in England as to our Envoys in Russia, were very contradictory; but it is believed they remained at St. Petersburgh.

It was tho't the British were willing to negotiate directly, but not thro' a third power.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

OBSERVER OFFICE—12 o'clock.

Battles before Dresden—Reported defeat of Bonaparte——Occupation of Dresden by the Allies on the 12th.

We stop the press to acknowledge the arrival of a Heligoland mail, with advices from Hamburgh to the 20th, and from Altona to the 19th; these state that Bonaparte having concentrated his forces in the neighborhood of Dresden, a series of sanguinary engagements had taken place prior to the 13th, in which he was defeated with immense loss. That he had retreated in the direction of Leipsic, and that the Allies entered Dresden, on the 13th.

It is added, that a part of the Crown Prince of Sweden's army was on the left bank of the Elbe, and had been very successful. No military accounts were permitted to be published in the Hamburgh papers, nor any foreign Gazettes circulated.

The above intelligence exactly coincides with the accounts previously received.

HELIGOLAND, SEPT. 23.

Our accounts from the opposite coast, continue to be most satisfactory. All the favorable reports are in some measure confirmed by the silence of the newspapers under French control.

Near Danneburg in the neighborhood of Luneburg, a corps of 5000 men is said to have been entirely destroyed. Dresden is also reported to have been taken on the 13th. A victory has been gained over the Viceroy of Italy.

Napoleon is confidently asserted to be retreating towards Magdeburg, and a corps of the allies acting on the other side of the Elbe. At Hamburgh the inhabitants are in high spirits, they consider their certain deliverance to be near at hand.

Both Fiume and Trieste, are, it is said in possession of the Austrians.

ALEXANDRIA, *Nov.* 6.

THE ENEMY AGAIN IN THE POTOMAC.

We are informed that on Friday the 28th ult. a part of the enemy's blockading squadron consisting of 1 frigate, 1 brig, 1 sloop and a schr. made their appearance in our river, and have committed more damage than the whole fleet did in July last.

Before the night of that day the brig and a cutter had got up as far as Raggard Point, where they took a brig with forty cords of wood on board and burnt her.—On the next morning they took a schr. laying off Peckstone loading with wheat, and carried her off together with 93 bushels of her cargo then on board. After taking out the wheat they set fire to her and left her.

On the Saturday morning following, they captured a schr. from this place with whiskey and dry goods on board, which they took out and burnt the vessel in the mouth of Yecomico.

Our informant adds, that since the evening of the 28th, the Potomac may be said to be on fire. Vast columns of fire and smoke ascending from that time till the 2d inst. from every quarter of the river. On the morning of the 1st the brig went down the river with a fresh N. W. wind.

There is nothing now in our waters but a frigate and her tender. It is not ascertained what injury was done on the Maryland side, but is feared that the people on that side of the river have sustained equal and perhaps greater losses than their neighbors in Virginia have suffered by this severe and unexpected visitation of the enemy.

Five barges were discovered from the opposite side of the river, moving along the Maryland shore, and entering every Creek, marking their course with fire and smoke.

On Sunday night, several barges had gone up St. George's Creek, after some vessels from Baltimore, two of which it is said were packets from this place. Their fate is not yet known, but there can be little doubt of their destruction.

From the Portsmouth Oracle.

"Free trade & Sailor's rights."

This is the cant word—the rallying phrase of the democratic warhawks. This phrase with political empyrics conveys every thing, it contains any thing. It is a *universal panacea*, it is *the philosopher's stone*; it is a great plaister for all the losses and privations of war, it is the flood gate to open on the eyes of astonished America a tide of happiness, power and glory.

The magic effect of these cant phrases used as *watch-words*, is well known to democracy. They present to the ignorant and unthinking, a precise, a palpable idea, which once fastened on their minds is of more weight than a thousand arguments, drawn from truth and reason. Of this sort is, "*England has done us no essential injury;*" "*England is the bulwark of our religion.*"

But the pernicious effect of this cant phrase is to exclude all reasoning and inquiry as to the necessity, expediency, or justice of this war, in its origin and progress. The advocates of war have labored incessantly to impress on the minds of the people that the war was necessary and unavoidable; and they will labor incessantly to impose on the people that the continuance of the war is necessary to our interest and honor. As long as they can succeed in this imposition, they will succeed in continuing and supporting the war.

In other nations and other ages governments have considered the expediency of going to war. On this question beyond all doubt 19 twentieths of the American citizens, if their private opinions could have been impartially given would have declared against war.

But the pure, ethereal, sublimated honor of Mr. Madison and his heated partizans, spurning all the maxims of expediency, common sense and sober justice, rushed into war with all the eagerness that Don Quixotte sought the conflict with the windmills, to gain laurels in order to prepare him for a meeting with his Del Toboso. And now, forsooth, all the suffering, ruin, and hardships, the extravagant and profuse expenditure of immense blood and treasure are to be buried up and forgotten in a few cant words, that may mean any thing or nothing.

If there were sincerity in this professed regard to free trade & sailor's rights, their interests would be pursued according to the most practicable methods—they would not both be plucked, root and branch from their proper element, and thrown upon dry land to wither and die, or be metamorphosed into Horses and Waggons.

DESCRIPTION OF PAMPELUNA AND ST. SEBASTIAN

The following description of Pampeluna and St. Sebastian, is taken from Laborde's "View of Spain." a very minute and instructive Geographical and statistical work.

Pampeluna, in Spain and Pampelona, the capital of Navarre, is moderately large, and is partly situated on a little eminence, and partly in a fertile plain, on the banks of the Arga, which washes a portion of its walls. Lofty mountains surround it on all sides; at two or three leagues distant. It is said to have been built by Pompey, after the defeat of Sortorius, whence it derived the name of Pompeiopolis.

This is a fortified town—Its fortifications are not however very considerable. but it is defended by two castles, one of which is in the town, the other contiguous, though without the walls. This last place, which is the citadel, was built by Philip II—it is strong, from its situation on the rocks, it has five bastions covered with stone, and good fosses; a deep marsh of considerable extent, renders the approaches difficult towards the side on which it would be attacked. This citadel has a handsome tower, several magazines, a square ornamented with trees, and an armory in the very centre of the fortress; which is round, and opens by five great and straight streets, which lead to the five bastions. There is a hand mill preserved here, of rather an ingenious construction, and which would prove extremely useful, in case of a siege; it is a large machine, composed of several wheels, which turn five grinding stones, with as many hoppers, one hundred and twenty loads, or three hundred and sixty quintals of wheat, may be ground with it daily—it is turned with the hand, or may be worked by horses.

Saint Sebastain (Fanum Sancti Sebastisni) is the most important town of the district of Guiquzcoa. It is but of middling strength, situated on the coast of ancient Camabris, now Basque, between two arms of the sea, which form a peninsula of it, and at the mouth of the little Urume, or Gurumera, which was the manascum of the ancients; there is an eminence which serves it as a dike on the sea side. This town flanked with bastions and half moons, appears defended by a castle or citadel of little importance, placed upon an almost circular and tolerably high mountain, which is bare, without trees, almost smooth, and ascended by a spiral road St. Sebastian has a small harbour enclosed by two moles, that leaves a very confined space for the passage of ships, which afterwards protected from the winds, on arriving at the bottom of an eminence of rocks which covers this harbour, where there is a large square tower; it holds at most, five and twenty or thirty vessels. The town is very airy; it contains twenty streets, several of which are strait, long and broad, and all paved with large smoth stones. There are from six hundred and fifty to seven hundred houses in it, and many of them are pleasant enough. It is the residence of the governor of the province, who had the title of Capt. general, until the begining of the present century. It has a governor, a king's lieutenant, a major, an aide-major: a small garrison, and a naval academy: two parishes and a third in the suburbs, which are very populous; two convents of monks, three convents of nuns, and a hospital. There are in this town and its suburbs five manufactories of hides and leather, some tanning yards established in the fubourg of St. Martin, a manufactory of anchors for the royal navy in the fubourg of Santa Catolina, and ropewalks where cables are made.

St. Sebastian has always carried on a considerable trade; here the Philippian company was formed, with which that of the Caraccas was afterwards united. Its harbour is very much frequented by English, Dutch, French, and other ships. It receives the produce of foreign industry, and returns in exchange, iron, anchors, cables, leather, wool, and sometimes cotton. This port was the place from whence the company of the Caraccas despatched their ships, and where they landed the merchandize, which they received on their return. It attracts a considerable population to the town, that is estimated at 13,000 inhabitants.

A MULATTO.

The subscriber will sell the unexpired Time of a

MULATTO BOY.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, November 12, 1813. 4t

TO BE SOLD,

One moiety or half part of the

Pittsburgh Theatre,

WITH the Scenery, Decorations, Embellishments, &c. From the receipts of the Theatre, it holds out a prospect of being a very valuable property to a purchaser. A considerable deduction will be made in the consideration money, for Cash. Apply to J. MONTEFIORE, Conveyancer, Diamond Alley, or to ISAAC ROBERTS, near the Theatre.

November 18, 1813.

Reedmakers, Take Notice.

THE subscriber offers for Sale 40,000 Rods best Mississippi CANE, at a reasonable price; also, 200 Barrels Kenaway SALT, on a credit of 3 or 4 months. He solicits all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment.

JAMES GRAY, *corner of Liberty and Front Streets.*

Pittsburgh, November 19, 1813. 8t

STRAY COLT.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Middlesex township, Butler county, about the 1st of June last, a bay Horse COLT, one year old last spring. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

OLIVER DAVID.

November 2, 1813.

CHEMICAL & PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

AT a meeting of the *Pittsburgh Chemical and Physiological Society*, held at A. M. Bolton's Academy Hall, on Friday the 12th inst the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year. viz.

President. DR. B. TROOST,
Secretary, J. D. TREVOR,
Treasurer, S. PETTIGREW,
Lecturer, DR. E. RAMSEY,
Librarian, A. M. BOLTON,
Anual Orator, REV. D. GRAHAM.

*** The Society will meet in future every Thursday Evening at six o'clock. The Punctual attendance of members at the next meeting is particularly requested, as business of importance will be laid before the Society.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1813.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber has received, and is now opening at the Commission Store of

DAVID LOGAN, & Co.

A quantity of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, RIBBONS, &c. &c. which, in addition to those on hand, renders his assortment complete, consisting of the following articles:—*Knives and Forks; pocket, pen, shoe, and butcher Knives; Scissors; Razors; do. Cases and Strops; Hones; Spectacles; Padlocks; Awl Blades; Buttons; brass Cocks; iron and steel Pins; shaving Brushes and Boxes; watch Keys, Seals and Chains: Bonnet Wire; Curry Combs: Iron and Brass Candlesticks; Gimblets; Iron and Brass Jews Harps; Thimbles; Needles; Snuff and Tobacco Boxes; Cork Screws; Fish Hooks; Playing Cards; Tooth Brushes; Lead Pencils: Pewter, metal and Iron tinned Spoons; a variety of Combs; a well chosen assortmen of Ribbons and Galloons; Violins and strings; Pocket Inkstands and Morocco Pocket Books; Cloths, shoe and hair Brushes; Shot Belts; Epaulets and Silver Cords; Suspenders; THREAD LACE; Pistols; flat and half round Files; and* 20,000 *gun flints.*

The above goods will be sold by *wholesale only*, for cash, or approved negotiable paper, at such prices as will make it an object to the merchants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity. Should any person be disposed to purchase the entire stock, the terms will be made reasonable..

CHARLES L. VOLTZ.

N. B. LEAD taken in payment.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1813. 8tq.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit*, and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper for sale at this Office

BLANKS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BARLEY.

FIVE SHILLINGS PER BUSHEL.

Will be given in CASH, for good

Merchantable Barley,

At the Monongahela Brewery.

JOHN GORMAN & Co.

November 11, 1813.

N. B. Any Barley delivered as above within the present month, shall be entitled to any rise which may take place, within three months, from the date hereof, at the Point, or New Brewery.

J. G. & Co.

BARLEY.

FIVE SHILLINGS PER BUSHEL

Will be given in Cash, for good

Merchantable Barley,

At the Brewery in Liberty street, above Market street; at William Hamilton's Saddlers shop, in Market street, or at James Brown's Bakers shop, in Market street, nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear.

HAMILTON & BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 10, 1813.

PAPER MAKERS WANTED.

THE Subscribers wish to engage TWO PAPER MAKERS, one who is competent to superintend a Paper Mill and well acquainted with the whole art and mystery of paper making; the other to work as Journeyman. To men well acquainted with the business, and who will produce to us testimonials of their qualifications in every respect, the most liberal wages will be allowed, and constant employment, in a mill erecting near the Falls of Ohio in Kentucky.

Cromwell & Robinson.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1813.

TO *WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS.*

ANY Person already commenced or about erecting a *Woolen Manufactory*, may hear of a person lately from England, well qualified in all its branches, carrying the Shears in the finishing part, excepted. Letters addressed to A. B. Gazette Office, will be duly attended to.

P. S. Should an application be made by any person not supplied with Machinery, he would prefer their erection on the late improved English construction.

Nov. 4, 1813. 3wp

20 Dollars Reward.

Deserted from Fort Fayette, on the night of the 4th inst.

ROBERT M'NEELY,

A Soldier in the service of the U. S. born in the state of Maryland, aged 31 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, hazle eyes, brown hair, and by occupation a labourer; had on and took with him 2 shirts, 2 pair socks, 2 pair linnen pantaloons, and other cloathing not recollected. It is supposed he descended the Ohio river, he having a wife and family two miles from Beaver, (Penn.) The above reward and allreasonable charges, will be paid to any person, who will deliver the said Deserter to me, or lodge him in any jail, giving notice thereof to the nearest Commanding Officer.

PRESLY J. NEVILLE,
Lieut. 2d Regt. Artillery.

November 6, 1813.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in South Huntingdon township, Westmoreland County, on the 24th Sept. last, an indented boy named JOHN M'DARMUTT, between 15 and 16 years of age; about 5 feet 7 inches high; very clownish look, and crooked made. Had on when he started, a wool hat, a brown roundabout, checked overalls and coarse shoes. Whoever takes up said boy, and confines him in any jail, shall have the above reward from me.

JAMES HOWEY.

Nov. 5, 1813.

Havanna Segars, &c.

41 quarter boxes real Havanna manufactured SEGARS.
4 Bags ALMONDS.
56 1-4 Yards elegant Brussell's CARPETTING and border.
1 Patent obelisk COAL STOVE, for a store or office.

For sale by

R. E. FLEESON.

Wanted within 2 months,
10,000 Weight of YELLOW BUTTER, in kegs.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 4.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

25,000lbs Orleans Sugar

ALSO,

8 *Tons Campeachy*

LOGWOOD,

all of the first quality.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, September 2[illegible]

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

(Sole Agents for the Western Country)

Have just received a fresh supply of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil.

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respecta e certificates repeatedly laid before th public, it therefore now only become necessary for the information of those w. may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz ——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache. Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone. Whooping Cough and Mumps

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL. Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

LATELY OF WASHINGTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

WAGGONS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to employ from 30 to 50 waggons, for 3 or 4 trips to the Iron Works, near Belfont, Centre co. and would be anxious to engage 20 or 30 out of the above number to haul by the year. A very considerable advance will be made on the former rate of carriage. This, added to the very low price of feed this season, holds out greater inducements to embark in this business, than at any former period.

Application to me here; on which I will give my orders, and will engage to pay for any delay which may arise to the waggoners at the different forges.

C. COWAN.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 9. tf

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES.

WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES

GEORGE COCHRAN,

HAVING commenced the manufacture of Woolen Cloth, &c. has the pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he has now for Sale at his Store in Market Street, the following articles of his own manufacture, which he is determined to sell at the Philadelphia prices, and solicits most respectfully a portion of the public patronage.

Broad Cloths, } *different qualities and*
Narrow do. } *price.*
Kersey Moleskins,
Coatings,
Woollen Cords,
Swansdowns,
Blankets, &c. *Also,*
Kerseymeres of different qualities,
Stockinett,
Men and Women's Hose and half Hose
Serges, Bombazets, &c. of the manufacture of Cochran and Dowling.

G. C. offers his services to Domestic manufacturers, and proposes to sell on commission (which will not exceed five per cent.) any articles of that description which may be entrusted to his care.

Pittsburgh, 13th September, 1813.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE,

A small assortment of British and other Goods by the piece, which will be sold low for Cash, or negociable notes. tf

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The Pittsburgh Point Brewery

IS in operation. Customers for home consumption or exportation, supplied on the usual terms,

The highest price in Cash paid for merchantable

BARLEY,

as usual. For J. O'HARA.

GEO. SHIRAS.

September 28, 1813

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100 Cents Cash,

Will be given a short time for OLD WHEAT, and 90 Cents for dry NEW WHEAT.

IT has been our constant endeavour to convince the farmer that it is his interest to sell a portion of his Wheat in the fall. The reason is plain—other mills cannot grind to overstock the market, which is always the case in the spring and early part of summer; therefore, it is in the fall that we can give Cash and the highest price. By selling a portion of his Wheat early in the fall, another advantage results to the farmer, that Wheat is taken out of the country by persons who would not wait on late supplies; it lessens the quantity for sale, and enhances the spring price.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

Pittsburgh, 31st August, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable *POTASH,*

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company.*

August 6th, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A correct Map of the

UNITED STATES,

WITH THE

WEST INDIES,

From the best authorities—By *Samuel Lewis.* Published in 1813, price $ 8.

ALSO,

Arrowsmith's Map of the

WORLD.

Price, $ 14.

Pittsburgh, August 17.

WILLIAM HILL,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets, PITTSBURGH.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A handsome assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE, second and coarse cloths,
Cassimers, velvets and cords
Moleskins, coating and flannel
Rose and point blankets
Superfine and common prints
Bombazettes and ginghams
Florence mantua and levantine silks
Book, leno, cambric and shirting muslins
Black cambric and India do
British and India checks
Irish linnen and linnen cambric
Fancy and common waistcoating
Women's silk, cotton and worsted hose
Men's silk and cotton do.
Ladies long and short silk, kid, beaver, and york tan'd gloves
Men's silk, york tan'd and beaver do.
6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 cotton and damak silks shawls
Levantine shawls and fancy fringed handkerchiefs
Bandano, black silk, real and common madrass handkerchiefs
Cotton stripes and plaids
Gauzes, crapes and sarsenets
Silk and Cotton umbrellas
Ribbons, sewing silks, silk cords, suspenders, and a great variety of fancy artiles. ALSO,
Ladies morocco, kid, leather, and cork soaled shoes
Misses and childrens morocco & leather shoes
Mens and boys coarse and fine shoes and pumps
Cotton and wool cards
Spanish segars by the box
Best Swedish and Crowly steel
Spades and shovels
1st and 2d quality coffee in barrels
do. do. do. do. in barrels with loaf sugar
Chocolate No. 1 and 2, by the box

A general assortment of

HARDWARE & GROCERIES

All of which will be sold on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail, for Cash, Produce, and Negotiable Paper.

6th October, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of FOSTER & MURRAY is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those having accounts to settle with said firm will please call on M. M. Murray at the Factory on Grant's Hill.

W. B. FOSTER,
MAG. M. MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, 22d September, 1813.

THE business will in future be conducted by the subscribers under the firm of *Magnus M. Murray & Co.* who have for Sale the following articles of their own manufacture, viz:—

1000 Axes,
300 Drawing Knives,
300 Mattocks,
400 Hoes,
50 dozen Scythes,
200 dozen Sickles,

Bed and Wood Screws, Shovels, Spades, Chissels, Vices, Hinges, Log Chains and Drawing Chains. They will make Screws of all dimensions, and execute every order in their line, at the shortest notice.

MAG. M. MURRAY,
JAMES WALTON.

GILBERT M'KOWN,

At his Store, corner of Wood and Front Streets,

Has just received and is now opening a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which he is determined to sell low for Cash, wholesale and retail.

Pittsburgh, October 14, 1813.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce, or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

☞ Worm Tea of superior quality, by the dozen or single paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and coffee on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 bls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD
Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

BOSLER & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.
Campeachy Logwood.
Spanish Copper.
Natchez Cotton.
Bear Skins.
Rolled Iron.
Brushes of all kinds.
Millington, Crowley and English blister Steel.

And a general assortment of

FALL GOODS

Pittsburgh, October 20, 1813.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HAT & SHOE STORE

JAMES GIBSON,

MARKET STREET,

Next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HAS FOR SALE ALL KINDS OF

MENS, BOYS, AND CHILDRENS FUR HATS,

with a large assortment of

SHOES,

of the first quality, on the most reasonable terms for Cash or approved Paper.

☞ *Merchants and Traders may at all times be supplied with complete assortments.*

Pittsburgh, October 12, 1813.

WOOL HATS.

THE subscriber will purchase a large quantity of WOOL HATS; for which he will pay the Cash on delivery—or will contract with Hatters in the country for any number not exceeding 500 dozen of Wool Hats; and if desirable, furnish them with Wool and Fur in payment.

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, September 30, 1813. tf

Rich Hill Farm,

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh. The land is of the first quality, well watered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership trading under the firm of ROE & LAWSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. *All* persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to JOHN ROE, who is duly authorised to settle all the accounts of said firm.

JOHN ROE.
JOHN LAWSON.

Pittsburgh, September 28, 1813.

In future the business will be conducted by

JOHN ROE.

He wishes to inform the public that he has removed his workshops from Anthony Beelen's Foundry to *Hugh & Jas. Jolly's* New Cotton Factory, on the Allegheny, where he intends carrying on the *Cotton* and *Wool Machine-making* business as usual, such as Picking, Carding, Drawing, Roving, Mules, Stretching Frames, Thrussels, and every other article in the said business; also Wool Cards, Billies and Jennies.

From his long experience at the Union Factory in Maryland, and other parts of the United States, in the above branches, he flatters himself that in future he will be able to fill his orders with more expedition, as his laths and other operators will be drove by steam.

N. B. All orders will be received and thankfully attended to.

Office of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, 20th Oct. 1813.

THE President and Managers of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, have this day directed, that a further instalment of 5 per cent. on each share be paid into the Office on or before the 1st day of January next.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, jun. ch'f cl'k.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL HAT STORE.

The subscribers have entered into partnership, under the firm of

Peebles, Tweedy. & Co

And have just received, and are now opening at their store, in Market Street, between Front and Water Streets, next door to Dr. Lewis's, a very extensive assortment of

HATS,

AND

HAT TRIMMINGS,

AMONG which are, Military Hats of the newest fashions, Men's, Boy's and Children's hats, of every description, viz: Beavers, Beaveretts, Castors, Castoretts, Rorams, Cordies, Children's Morocco and Wool Hats. Likewise a neat assortment of trimmings for military hats, morocco leathers of different kinds, bow-string's raising cards, hat linings in the webb, galloons, hat banding &c.

From their connexion with several extensive Eastern factories, they are enabled to furnish a constant supply of articles in their line, on terms much below the former prices, and particularly worthy of the attention of merchants and traders.

*** Orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

ROBERT PEEBLES.
REUBEN TWEEDY.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 21.

*** R. Peebles will continue his Shop and Factory in the Diamond, distinct from the above concern.

LOST,

ON Friday evening the 15th inst. a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing some money and papers. The finder shall receive Two Dollars Reward on delivering it to the subscriber.

WILLIAM HAYS.

Pittsburgh, October 21, 1813.